The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 26.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year.
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One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and 55 Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

L. N. BOWSER,
DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST
Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 20th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr.'64.

Select Poetry.

"DAUGHTERS TO SELL."

SONG BY A LADY OF FASHION.

Daughters to sell! daughters to sell!
They cost more money than I can tell;
Their education has been first-rate;
What wealthy nobleman wants a mate?
They sing like nightingales, play as well:
Daughters to sell! Daughters to sell!

Here's my fine daughters, my daughters, oh!
German, Italian and French they know;
Dance like sylphides for grace and ease;
Choose out your partner, whichever you please,
There's a nice wife for a rich young swell:
Daughters to sell! daughters to sell!

Beautiful daughters, dark and fair!
Each a treasure for a millionare;
Or fit to pair with any duke's heir
At St. George's church by Hanover Square.
Ho! you in that lordly mansions dwell:
Daughters to sell! daughters to sell!

Buy my dear daughters! who wants a bride
That can give her a carriage and horses to ride,
Stand an opera-box for his fancy's queen,
And no end to acres of crinoline.
Ever new furniture, jewels and plate,
All sorts of servants upon her to wait;
Visits to Paris, Vienna and Rome;
In short, all that she's been brought up to at home,
Here are girls for your money—if you can shell,
My daughters to sell! My daughters to sell!

—*London Punch.*

[Contributed.]

NOT TO SELL.

SONG BY AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

Not to sell! not to sell!
They're worth more to me than tongue can tell;
They can keep a house and manage first-rate,
And are in no hurry to choose a mate;
They love their parents, brothers as well:
They're not to sell! not to sell!

I love my daughters, daughters, oh!
Plain English, yes, good Saxon they know;
They talk and laugh with graceful ease,
But my girls are not for sale, if you please,
They don't even know the meaning of "swell;"
They are not to sell! not to sell!

Dutiful daughters! I've been told,
Each was worth her weight in gold.
Too dear, by far, for any duke's heir,
Is even a tress of their dark brown hair:
On their virtues and charms I long could dwell;
But they're not to sell, not to sell!

Look at my daughters as they sit there,
Beside their father in his easy chair!
The fire-light showing his silver hair,
And his dear face furrow'd by many a care.
They are dearer to him than mines of ore,
For every day he loves them more:
These daughters of mine don't care to roam,
So cheerful are they and contented at home.
The light of our eyes and we love them well:
They are not to sell! They are not to sell!

ETHEL.

"THE BATTLE SONG OF THE CHURCH"

Is by an anonymous writer, who indulges in the following pious sentiments:

You have dared us out to meet you,
But you'll find our courage true!
For, by the eternal God we swear
To crush your Rebel crew!
We know our cause is holy;
We will keep our powder dry;
And fight, as did our noble sires,
For Freedom—or we'll die!

We march as loyal patriots!
We are bound with iron bands!
Our trust is in a righteous God!
Our swords are in our hands!
We march to conquer Treason;
Our purpose is our might,
And we do not fear the issue,
For we know that WE ARE RIGHT.

WIT AND WISDOM.

He that can have patience can have what he will.

Good will like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

A man's belief gains infinitely the moment he can convince another mind thereof.

Quilp says the young lady who creates the most trouble is Miss Apprehension.

Men prove their courage by going to the battle-field, and women by marrying the men.

People shouldn't talk about having the second sober thought who never had the first.

He who does not bring up his son to an honest employment brings him up to be a thief.

Working and thinking should go together, the thinker working, and the worker thinking.

We must at last come down with our little all of dust to satisfy the sternest dun of duns.

You had better learn wisdom and prudence by the mishaps of your neighbors, than wait to learn them from your own.

A week filled up with selfishness, and the sabbath stuffed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christain.

He who seeks to increase the quantity of his lands by unjust suits at law, will probably soon find himself as groundless as his suits.

The poor have incredibly more hope than the rich; hence lotteries, like other epidemics, attack poor devils oftener, than men of wealth.

The jaw-bone of an ass, a cotemporary thinks, has done more destruction in this country than it ever did in the hands of Sampson.

A cotemporary tells us of the sad case of a man who was shipwrecked and cast upon an uninhabited island, without a shilling in his pocket!

A man defines his standing in the court of chastity by his views of women. He cannot be his own friend if holding her in dis-esteem.

An Irishman, illustrating the horrors of solitary confinement, stated out of one hundred persons sentenced to endure this punishment for life, only fifteen survived it.

For a grand nature in ruins we may have a mournful and tender reverence. For a nature which we thought grand, but which proved to be petty, we have only contempt.

Experience is a solemn fowl, that cackles oftener than she drops real live eggs. Wise men have said a great many foolish things; and foolish men, we doubt not, as many wise ones.

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of silly snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourself our equals." "We should have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry realized a comfortable independence, having been called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave "success to forgery."

A SILLY STORY ABOUT LOVE, FOR FOOLISH GIRLS.

"But why don't you like him, Miss Agatha?"

"Oh—because!"

What philosopher ever solved the mystery of this true woman's reason? Because, means ten thousand things that present dimpled lips don't choose to put in shape, it means that they don't know *why* perfectly well themselves, but won't tell; and not all the coaxing of curiosity can get it out them.

And so pretty Agatha Miline played with the knot of scarlet roses, whose velvet petals glowed in her hair ribbon, and lifted up her soft hazel-brown eyes with a provokingly absent, unconscious look.

"But, Agatha," pursued Ruth Ellenwood, stopping for a moment in her occupation of braiding and arranging Agatha's beautiful waves of auburn gold hair; "I'm sure he's a pleasant partner at balls and parties, and—oh, Agatha! don't jerk your head so, or I shall have to braid all those strands over again!"

"Nonsense! that's no test at all!" said Agatha pettishly, the peach like crimson mounting to her cheek; "what can you tell about a young man, from mere ball room acquaintance? Any one can be agreeable enough to hold your bonnet, or bring you an ice-cream; that is if he knows enough not to tread on your toes in the polka, nor to step on your flounces in a promenade."

"I know it," said Ruth, "but the question is—"

"But the question is," interrupted the imperious young beauty, "how do I know that Mr. Fitz Aubyn, silver tongued as he is to me, with his homage and his compliments, don't go home and swear at his mother and sisters? How do I know that Mr. Jennings, who has the whole dictionary at his finger ends, dosen't cheat his landlady?—What means have I of ascertaining that St. Simmons, who is such an agreeable smalltalker, does not finish his evenings in a drinking saloon? Oh, Ruth, we have tests for ascertaining spurious dollars and counterfeit bank notes, but how on earth are we to know a counterfeit husband, until he is tied to our unlucky apronstring for life."

She laughed as she sprang up to look for her bonnet, but the long eyelashes drooped with a suspicious moisture.

"Well," said Ruth, carelessly patting Agatha's tiny hand, "I am very, very thankful that Providence didn't make me a beauty and an heiress since it has such a tendency to awaken suspicion and distrust. But Agatha, in spite of all you have said, I feel convinced that Charles Staunton is a noble fellow."

"Very likely," said Agatha, lightly, "but here comes Fitz Aubyn, with those splendid horses of his, so give me my shawl."

"And whither are your footsteps to be directed to-day?"

"Oh, we intend to go to that private view of pictures in —— street, which I told you of."

And Agatha swept out of the room with the port of a queen.

The white lustre of moonlight pouring down through the circling dome of frosted glass, gave a life-like glow to the superb paintings whose guilded frames literally covered the walls of the spacious apartments. Here and there groups of absorbed *dilectant* moved, with subdued whispers and brandishing opera glasses, as if it were a forbidden thing to speak above one's breath in the presence of these fair landscapes and scenes from history's page.

Directly in front of these finest works of art stood a pair who had unconsciously been the object of many a curious and whispered observation of the other sight-seers—a tall, stylish-looking young man, with an old lady leaning on his arm, whose antique dress of snuff-colored bombazine and oddly shaped beaver bonnet occasioned a great many covert smiles and half concealed titters from those present.

"Oh, by the way, Miss Miline," said Fitz Aubyn, as in their progress around the rooms this couple gradually came in view, "you have not seen the greatest curiosity of all yet."

"Where?" said Agatha, raising her opera glass.

"You are mistaken, it don't hang on the wall," said Fitz Aubyn, laughing. "Look nearer earth, if you want to see Staunton and his fossil aunt."

Agatha turned her head accordingly without remark—she smiled a little, however—'twas all Fitz Aubyn wanted.

"Should you suppose any mortal youth would have the courage to bring such a last century specimen to a place like this, where he might know he would meet all his fashionable acquaintances! Upon my word I believe he'll take her to the opera next. See him carrying her morocco bag, and cotton umbrella! Don't the remind you of Don Quixote in his youthful days?"

"Probably she has money to leave one of these days," said Agatha, the distrustful element uppermost in her mind for the moment.

"Not a solitary red cent, I know, for I have inquired. She is in reduced circumstances—that's the term, I believe, but Staunton is very fond of her nevertheless. She has come up to town from the back woods for a few days, and ——"

He paused abruptly as the very pair in question approached, still absorbed in picture gazing, "My dear Charles," said the old lady at length, "you cannot imagine what a treat this is to me—I have not seen such pictures since I was a child. How thoughtful of you to bring me here!"

"I knew you would enjoy it, aunt."

"And you are not ashamed of your old fashioned aunt among all these gay young people?"

"On the contrary, dear aunt, I am as proud as a monarch while you are leaning on my arm."

Agatha heard it all, and she also heard him answer in reply to the gay challenge of some companion:

"Thank you, but don't count upon me as one of the party this evening at the opera. I am going with my aunt, who is passionately fond of music, so you must excuse me for once."

"I told you so!" said Fitz Aubyn, in a *soto voce* tone, shrugging his shoulders. "Did you ever see such a fellow as Staunton?"

"Never," was Agatha's reply, but it was so emphatically spoken that Fitz Aubyn started. And that night while the courted beauty brushed her luxuriant hair, she paused many a time and fell into a thoughtful reverie.

"Moral courage!' she murmured to her-self.—"I have somewhere read that it is nobler far than the iron resolution which makes men reckless in battle. I really wonder—"

And there she stoppod resolutely.

What a glorious bracing New Year's day it was! There had been just enough snow in the night to form a white glistening coal over everything, and afforded an excellent excuse for the merry sleigh that darted hither and thither with streaming furs and jingling bells. All the fashionable world was astir, the gentlemen consulting their interminable list of calls, and the ladies putting the last touches to their gorgeous toilet.

There were not many upon that day who received more adulation than Agatha Milne as she stood like a young empress in her splendid drawing rooms, every mirror flashing back her loveliness. Her dress was very simple—pink silk, edged around the shoulders with snowy ermine, and long sprays of jessamine drooping from her hair, yet she knew that she had never been so beautiful as now, as she listened with languid smiles to the compliments showered upon her.—It was nothing new.

The gilded chandeliers had been lighted and the jeweled fingers of a tiny alabaster clock on the mantle pointed to a late hour when the peal at the door bell announced a new incursion of guests, and Mr. Fitz Aubyn entered, surrounded by a gay party of young men.

"Good evening, Miss Milne! surely I am not too late to wish you the happiest of all imaginable New Years? Whom do you suppose I saw steering in the direction of your hospitable mansion just now? Here he comes to speak for himself—the Chevalier Staunton!"

Agatha turned calmly to welcome the new comer, and the keenest eye could scarcely discern the deeper shade of color that glowed on the delicate cheek, as he quickly came to greet her.

"Fill your glasses, gentlemen," exclaimed Fitz Aubyn, holding high above his head a tinny chalice of engraven Bohemian glass, brimming with crimson wine, "let us drink to the health of our fair hostess, Miss Agatha Milne."

Impromptu toasts was received with acclamations of satisfaction, and Fitz Aubyn glanced around to see if all had followed his injunctions, ere he touched his lips to the glass.

"Come, Staunton, no lack of chivalry here; where's your glass?"

"I will drink Miss Milne's health in clear iced water with the greatest pleasure," said Staunton smiling; "but I never touch wine."

"Never touch wine! and pray why not?"

"It is against my principles," said Staunton with quite firmness.

Fitz Aubyn curled his lip in contemptuous silence, that was several degrees harder to bear than spoken disquy, but another young man leaned forward to interpose his word.

"Offer the wine to him yourself, Miss Milne; surely he cannot be so lost to all sense of gallantry to refuse it from your fair hand."

Agatha had grown very pale, but without speaking, she filled one of the goblets, and held it toward Staunton.

"Will you take it from me?"

Staunton looked at her with calm gravity as he replied:

"Miss Milne, I should be a coward indeed did I allow our pursuasions to sway me from the fixed principles which are the guiding star of my life."

He bowed and withdrew. The glass fell from Agatha's hands and shivered into a thousand sparkling fragments; she bit her lip until the blood started, with a strange sympathetic thrill of exultation. Had he wavered for an instant in his determintion she would have despised him.

"A very poor investment those horses of mine, and all the behavior *a la* good boy in story books," muttered Fitz Aubyn, about four weeks afterwards as he strode into the brilliantly lighted saloon of the club house. Waiter, bring a glass of water and brandy quick!"

"What's the matter, Fitz? you look as black as a thunder-cloud," observed a by-stander who was leaning against a marble pillar and picking his teeth in the most epicurean manner.

"The matter?" Do you remember that magnificent Agatha Milne, the queen of all the beauties?"

"Of course I do; she hasn't lost her wits or property hope?"

"No but I've lost the latter item pretty effectually. Who do you suppose she is going to marry?"

"I am are I cannot guess. Do tell your news at once, ad don't keep a fellow in suspense."

"Well, she is going to become Mrs. Charlie Staunton actually going to marry a man with a fossil aun and principles that won't allow him to drink a gass of wine! Bah! the humbug that passes curent in this world."

"I cold have prophesied as much before my dear boy, if you would only done me the honor to listen to me," observed the other cooly unfolding the ewspaper, so as to get to the inside columns. You gay and dashing young fellows are all very well as long as a girl wants to amuse herself; but when it comes to life-long questions, she is apt to prefer a true to a false man for a husband."

Fitz Aubyn groaned deeply, but considered his position too precarious to be worth arguing.

Meanwhile, little Ruth Ellenwood was as busy as a bee working at her couisn's wedding robe of spotless white satin, and asking ten thousand questions, the final of which always was:

"But Agatha, you would never tell why you didn't like him, and now you are just as bad—tell me, thats a darling, why your mind was changed?"

And Agtha only laughed and crimsoned and made the ame old provoking answer:

"Oh—*ecause!*"

Hindoo Suttee.

The yung widow's earthly career was now drawing to a close. A few moments more and she would be suffering the most horrible of deaths.—But her eye quailed not, nor did her lips quiver. She ascended the fatal pile as if it had been her bridal-bed; and stretching herself by the side of the loatsome corpse—already in an advanced stage of decay—she clasped it in her arms, and rested hr beautiful head on the breast, which was literally a weltering mass of corruption. It was fearful to behold the living and the dead thus united; to contrast the rounded limbs and graceful figure of that fair girl, with the bloated, grinning corpse which she held in her embrace. My heart sickened at the sight, and a feeling of deadly faintness came over me; but I had the strength to see the tragdy completed. I was close to the pile, and watched the poor victim's countenance narrowly; it was pale as death, but perfectly placid. She never moved a muscle, and appeared more like a marble, or rather a bronze, image than a living bing. Even on the brink of eternity, with the propect of so fearful a death before her eyes, the fortude inspired by a blind and devoted superstition supported her through the trial. When all the reparations were completed, a horrid yell was rased, and a number of men rushed, with lighted torches, toward the pile, shouting, dancing, and screaming like demons. In an instant the whole was in flames. Heaps of burning straw fell on the two bodies. The death-shriek of the wretched victim was drowned amidst the roar of a thousand voices. The bickering flames rose high above the pile. All was one glowing mass of fire, and the poor creatures sufferings were ended. Once I saw he struggle, but it was only for a moment, and dradful though her agony must have been, it could not have lasted above a few seconds. The wind was high, and the dry wood burned with such fury, that in a few minutes more than half of the pile was consumed, and no one would have guessed that two human bodies were smouldering in themidst of it.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A orrespondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, who ltaly visited the Siamese Twins, gives the following account of them:

Your readers have no doubt seen those remarkable individuals, the Siamese Twins, but few of them perhaps, have been to their houses and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament as strong as life itself they live a mile apart—spending alternately three days at one and the other house—and allowing no circumstance to defer their departure from one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit them leads the conversation and acts master of ceremonies, while the other speaks only as occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of whom is in the war, the rest being girls and little boys. The Twins are good neighbors, intelligent men, and thoroughly patriotic. They are, to all appearances, two seperate and different men, with very little resemblance, and a marked contrast of character. ENG is much the most positive, self-willed, and uncompromising. They are seldom both sick at the same time. Why should death result from a separation of persons so unlike, and so little subject to be afflicted by each other's infirmities.

THE total indebtedness of the South to northern merchants is estimated at $300,000,000, of which New York holds $150,800,000, Philadelphia $24,600,000, Baltimore $19,000,000, and Boston $7,000,000.

PRESENTATION TO DR. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

It having been the good fortune of the delegates from Illinois to the Baltimore Convention to meet with this venerable and distinguished patriot, who was a delegate from Kentucky, they determined to present him with a token of their esteem and appreciation of his great ability lofty patriotism, and distinguished services and sacrifices in the cause of liberty and Union. The delegation accordingly purchased, at a cost of some $150, a beautiful silver pitcher, on the handle of which is the American eagle, with wings extended; on the front is our county's flag; on the right side these words were engraved: "Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Kentucky, from the Illinois Delegation to the Union National Convention, assembled at Baltimore June 7. 1864." On the left the words "God and Liberty."

In making the presentation, on behalf of the delegation, at their parlor at the City Hall, Baltimore, their chairman, Hon, B. C, Cook, said:

Dr. Breckinridge—Most of the members of the Illinois delegation have never had the pleasure of meeting you in person before the assembling of this Convention. Yet we have not the less known you. We have witnessed with very great interest the course you have taken in your own State—your steady adherence to the cause of our common country, when that course involved sacrifice and suffering, and the surrendering of near ties. We have heard your noble utterances in support of the principles of freedom and righteousness, made under circumstances of very great difficulty and danger, until our respect for you has ripened (if you will permit us to use the words) into a strong personal affection for you. And, as a token of our respect and regard, we desire to present to you this testimonal, hoping that it may serve to remind you sometimes of those who have been glad to meet you and who will not cease to watch your future course with the deepest interest and sympathy, and with the earnest wish that your devoted labors for the truth and the right may meet with undaunted success.

REPLY OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I receive with very great sensibility this token of your approbation, for you know how great a surprise it must be to me that you should have thought of bestowing on me, in a manner so kind, of public and decisive mark of your kind construction of my past conduct and my cherished principles. Next to the approval of God and that of our own conscience, that which every generous heart desires is the approval of those who are worthy of our confidence and love; and surely if there are in this world men who are good judges of what unstained loyalty to the nation and unflinching courage in the maintenance of its existance and its glory ought to be the people of Illinois, whom you represent, have proved by their deeds that they are such men. To say nothing to the beauty or the value of this token of your regard, it is of exceeding value to me that it is to you who have considered me worthy of such an expression of your feelings.

I do not profess to have done more than I was bound to do. I am not free to say that what I have done was worthy of the notice it has attracted; but it is something, perhaps, which it will be good for our children to remember—that a simple citizen, in a private station, has been able, by purely personal acts, to influence, in any degree, the cause of a mighty revolution in one of its most important and dangerous theaters, and I need not deny that your kindness to me to-day will stimulate my heart in the new and alarming crisis which has fallen upon Kentucky, and in the renewed efforts demanded by the great dangers of that crisis. A counter revolution in Kentucky would be fatal to her, and a menace of terrible import to the nation itself.

This token you have given me, is avowedly made, and is so understood and accepted by me, as signifying that love of universal liberty and that equal love of our glorious country which you and I protest to love and cherish. Highly as I cherish it, it is not the first I have received. In this very city (Baltimore) it was my good fortune to receive, at least twenty-five years ago, another from a race and a class as despised then as yours is glorious now, which the coincidence, if not your own high and generous principles, will excuse me for stating as a proof that what you approve in me goes very far back in my life. It was my lot, aided by a band of noble men, most of whom I have survived, to defeat and crush a conspiracy of multitudes of slaveholders of Maryland—in which I then resided—to reduce into a condition hardly distinguishable from Slavery, or to expel from the State the great and entire class of free blacks who then inhabited it. In token of my efforts for their race, the free blacks of this city, amounting to many thousands, purchased by small contributions amongst themselves, and presented to me, an exquisite token of at once their gratitude and good taste. You, my friends, will not consider your most beautiful gift defiled by descending along with that touching memorial as an heir-loom in my family.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we know not what is to become of any man in these times of rebuke and sorrow and change. We are betrayed over and often, even where we least expect it. By the help of God, I will try to live and die in such a way that none of you shall ever blush when you remember this day. Be slow to believe of me anything else than that which will accord with what I say to you now. Count upon me always as one man who will stand by the country as long as there is a country to stand by, and who will follow his convictions to the gates of death.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Dr. B.,—who was accompanied by a number of his Kentucky friends, he and they were introduced individually to the members of the delegation, after which some time was passed in agreeable conversation

VERY UNKIND.

The democrats are behaving very unhandsomely towards Mr. Fremont.—Having assisted to place him in a position which to almost anybody else would be embarrassing, at least, they turn against him and treat him with contempt. Take for example, the following from the Chicago *Post* the leading Democratic Organ in the West.

"Major General John Charles Fremont accepts the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Convention, with the provisions that if Mr. Lincoln should not be nominated at Baltimore he will withdraw in favor of the "other man."—John Charles knows that Abraham Lincoln will be nominated, and he wishes it known to the public, that his object in accepting the nomination, and becoming a candidate, is that he may split the Republican party in twain, and thereby defeat it.

"However desirable to the Democrats may be the success of John Charles' strategic movement, the value of the movement depends exclusively on his probable means of accomplishing the end. Can John Charles muster enough votes in either of the New England States to enable the Democracy to obtain electoral votes? Can he obtain any popular vote in any State to a number that will enable the Democracy to win? Can he get twenty thousand votes in Ohio? Can he the same number in Wisconsin? or half that number, in Iowa, or Indiana, or Illinois? Can he change the result, or render it certain against Abraham Lincoln, in Pennsylvania or New York? He frankly admits by the terms of his letter that he cannot be elected; he might have added that he cannot get an electorial vote. The only State in which we think he can possibly divide the Republicans to an extent that would render the vote of the State certain for the Democrats is Missouri; and even that result would be obtained there just as well by his not being a candidate as by being one. On the whole, we do not think the Fremont candidacy is of sufficient importance to the Republicans or Democrats to be worth the favor or disfavor of either party."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movements Across the Chickahominy--The Corps Crossed at Various Points--James River to be Crossed--Grant at Bermuda Landing--Richmond to be Attacked from the South.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 15—7 A. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy river and James river, progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of premature disclosure.

After several days preliminary preparations the movement commenced on Saturday night. The 18th army corps, under command of Gen. Smith, marched to White Hoose and there embarked on board of transports for Bermuda Landing.

Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to Jones' Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy and marched thence to Charles city, on the James river.

Hancock's and Warrens corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marched thence to Wilcox's, on the James river.

The James river was to be crossed by the army at Powhattan Point.

A dispatah from Gen. Grant dated Monday evening, half-past five o'clock, at headquarters Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James river to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and that Gen. Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement except a little skirmishing.

Yesterday (Tuesday) at one o'clock P. M., Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a dispatch from him dated 3 o'clock of that date, he says:

Our forces will commence crossing James river to-day. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond.—Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James river has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch, dated at Gen. Butler's headquarters, 2.20 P. M., Tuesday says, that Gen. Smith's corps was coming in, five thousand having already landed.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Kenesaw, states that the General is in front, advancing his lines on Kenesaw.

Another unofficial dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock last night, reports some advance today—that Thomas has gained ground, and that one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded.

It further reports that the rebel General Polk was killed to-day and his body sent to Marietta.

In another part of General Sherman's East Mississippi division, our forces have not met with the success that has heretofore attended competent commanders.

General Washburn, at Memphis reports that the expidition consisting of three thousand cavalry, five thousand infantry and sixteen pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago under command of Gen. Sturgis, encountered a large rebel force on the 10th inst., under command of Forrest, at Guntown, on the railroad running south from Corinth, and after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted. That at the latest accounts Sturgis was at Collierisville, retreating towards Memphis. He further states that with the troops that had lately arrived Memphis is safe.

Gen. Sherman, having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately.

No other military intelligence has been received at this department since my last telegragm.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A Scene in the Cleveland Convention.

A corrospondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, who attended the Cleveland Convention, says it was held in a small hall, and was attended by about two hundred persons. He thus describes a scene which occurred on a proposition to cast the votes of the Convention by States according to their respective representation on Congress:

But while it was pending a melo-drama was enacted in front of the chair. A youngish, leanish, gauntish, greenish-looking customer, who had sat near the platform with a vigilant mein all day, rose and wanted to debate the proposition. He struck an attitude like a bronze statue, and, raising his soft hat, informed the Convention, in a grave manner, a solemn twang in his voice, that he came all the way from Jo Daviess county, Illinois, to join the faithful. His strange way of raising his voice to a scream at the end of every sentence suggested that he was a hardshell Baptist or a Methodist circuit rider. He had paid his own expenses, he said, and didn't expect to receive a cent. Here the Convention indulged in a laugh at the philanthropist.

"I tell you," he continued, "I have come hundreds of miles, and I dont want to be favored a single mite—not a single mite—not a single mite!" At this novel and generous declaration, his fellow-delegates broke into roars of derisive laughter, which the President, controlling his own risibles, checked. But the gentleman from Jo Daviess had lost his ballance. He held up his soft hat, rolled his eyes to the ceiling, dropped his under jaw, and stood imperturable for full five minutes, during which the Convention hissed, cheered, tittered, laughed and roared. At last he got breath and struck out again. "These," said he, "are solemn times." This startling proposition brought another roar, during which he gave another wild glance at the chancellor, and continued, his voice now elevated to a shout, "I believe that there is a God who holds the world in his hand just as easy as you would an egg, and, if He should drop it, it would smash all to pieces!" The utter ludicrousness of this scene baffles all description.

The Convention had given way, and was in an uproar of merriment and confusion; but the energetic member from Jo Daviess fixed his eye rebukingly upon the President, who had declared him out of order, and, amid roars of laughter and spasmodic cries of "Put him out," he swung his soft hat round his head, and inquired, in a yell that rang clearly above the tumult, "Sir! don't you believe there is a God?" This finished the picture, and as the audience continued to roar in reply, the delegate from Jo Daveiss uttered a despairing "O—h!" at their gross infidelity, and backed speedily out of the room in regal style, waving his soft hat reproachfully at the convulsed assembly.

He says that the Convention was considered "a most melancholy farce, unable to give any comfort even to the Copperheads, or to do any damage except to John C. Fremont.

THE REVENUE from custom duties for the fiscal year ending the 1st of July will exceed one hundred million (gold), and exceed all the interest on the national debt. The duties paid at New York last week were over half a million dollars on a total of imports of over five millions. The imports for the same week last year were two millions. The exports of domestic products last week were nearly three millions, against nearly five millions same week last year. The export of specie last week was a million and a half; but the specie export for the last year is not so great as that for the previous year. The imports of goods for the last ten months have been thirty-five millions increase over the corresponding ten months of the previous year; and the exports twenty-seven millions less.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Baltimore nominations of Lincoln and Johnson are every where received with enthusiasm. From Maine to California demonstrations of satisfaction and rejoicings are made. This was to have been expected in regard the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. There could be no mistaking the feelings of the great masses of the Union loving and Union maintaining people of this country. Their convictions are deep seated and strong, that Abraham Lincoln is the man for the crisis. There is a most significant interpretation to be placed upon this remarkable preference for Mr. Lincoln at this time. It is this, that the people of this country have, after full deliberation, and more than three years terrible experience of intestine war, *made up* their minds to stand by the Government and fight out the war to its legitimate issue. They realize the great fact that a conspiracy of bad men has been concocted to destroy the integrity of this country and bring its liberties under a heathenish bondage. They understand the objects of this war to be the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of our freedom as a nation. They know that if we evade the issue forced upon us by our enemies, and yield to the demands of traitors in arms, and traitors not in arms, that our peace and prosperity and glory is departed forever. These sentiments are deeply fixed in the hearts of the people of this country, and they are offering all that they have to uphold them. Before the nominations there were no decided indications of preference for a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Many good and great men desired the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin, although that distinguished gentleman himself was indifferent to it. He had no ambition to gratify that way, and hence his friends, although disappointed, yielded an early and hearty support to the gentleman selected as his successor. Thus with an unanimity almost without parallel in the history of American politics, the standard bearers of the Union party come before the public. That they will be triumphantly elected scarcely admits of a doubt. The great heart of the loyal people of the United States beats in their favor, and the glorious response given to their nomination in every State in the Union is a sure indication of success.

APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

The leading Democratic papers are greatly exercised at the popular apathy. The N. Y. *World*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and the rest of them are greatly troubled by the fact. They can account for it only upon the theory that the nation is foredoomed to hopeless ruin and that they have bro't their lamentations and warnings to a poor market. Like the children the parable speaks of, they have piped to the people and they would not dance, and now they mourn to them and they will not lament. There seems to be no course left open to these unappreciated prophets but to hang their harps on the willows and sit down and solace themselves by weeping over the apathy of the people. And now they are trying to get up a lamentable howl in chorus, with poor success and no sincerity.

It is not that the people are indifferent about the successes of the war, the salvation of the Union, the destruction of slavery, or any of the great matters that engross men of genuine patriotism, that brings grief to these afflicted men. In point of fact these are not matters that they concern themselves much about. What troubles them is that the people do not see, and cannot be made to see, that they are losing their own liberties; that there is already no freedom of speech or of the press left, and that if things go on in this frightful way, in a year or two more, the white men on this continent will all be slaves and the negroes all masters, or else the two races will mutually devour each other and the land will be desolate. Daily and nightly, in all possible form of horror, has this terrible picture of the future been drawn and set up before the people, and still the "people" remain apathetic. They evince no alarm at the croakings nor are moved by the bodings of ill, so beseechingly made by the ill-omened prophets of woe to their country.

TAKING POSITION.

The joint resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever in the United States, has failed to receive the necessary two-third vote in the House of Representatives. Every Democrat except four voted against it. This is right and proper, for it will place the more surely the Democratic party where it belongs, namely, side by side with the rebels in support of slavery. They must accept all the consequences of such a position. What a falling off in the once great and grand Democratic party.—The Union men of the country have accepted in advance the issue thus made. The National Convention at Baltimore resolved

"That as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it is always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States."

Is it difficult to predict which side free northern votes will take in suce a contest? It was an evil day for the Copperheads when they determined to make this last effort to save unharmed the foul system that is now smiteing our people so heavily and has brought death in almost every home.

The following is the amendment proposed:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, of which the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to carry the foregoing article into effect."

THE "PEACE DEMOCRACY."—The Democratic Peace State Central Committee of New York, consisting of one member from each congressional district, convened at the Astor House, June 8, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That occurrences of the past year have confirmed the position and declarations of the peace Democracy, in mass convention assembled on the 3d June 1863, in opposition to the pending unconstitutional unholy and fratricidal war.

Resolved, That in view of the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States it is incumbent upon the Peace Democracy of the whole country to rally for the election of men who will use their official power to end this bloody and fruitless conflict.

Resolved, That the Peace Democracy of the State be requested to assemble in mass convention, in the city of New York, some day this month, as shall be hereafter announced by the Executive committee

DEMOCRATIC "INTERESTS."

A late Richmond *Examiner* has an article discussing the Baltimore nominations. The *Examiner* is not pleased with the re-nomination of Lincoln. It thinks the whole thing looks very much like prosecuting the war with the same unrelenting spirit that has been shown from the beginning.—The *Examiner* manifests a warm sympathy for the forlorn Democracy of the North, in their hopeless prospect of regaining power. Hear the condolings of the *Examiner* and note the suggestion it makes to the Democrats in regard to their "interests."

"The Democrats of the North, who have waited four years, not too patiently, trusting to regain the power and profit which they but lately held to be a Democratic inheritance, must naturally be provoked beyond endurance at this audacious attempt of Lincoln and Seward to ride roughshod overthem four years more.

We learn that the Democrats are now universally turning their thoughts to Franklin Pierce and the Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vice President. To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name of war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very uttermost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance, in short, to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war and governs it and lives by it."

Precisely so. Just what a large part of the party hereabouts, calling themselves Democrats are doing every day with all their might.

RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham, the copperhead martyr to civil liberty, has returned without leave or license to his home in Ohio. He dropped in, in apparition style, on the copperhead convention at Hamilton, while the "loyal" men in that body were considering the propriety of sending delegates to the Chicago convention. Of course, the noble martyr made a speech, which so pleased his loyal auditors that they at once nominated and elected him as one of their representatives to the Chicago convention. From Hamilton he went to Dayton, where he made another speech, denouncing the National Administration in general, and President Lincoln in particular. His froth and foam, however, will hurt nobody, and the "poor victim of an arbitrary and tyranical government" should be left to talk himself to death. Should the Government not interfere, and send the martyr to the Dry Tortugas, we presume he will be the presiding genius of the Chicago convention, may be, its nominee for President. Stranger things have happened, and now when the Cops are looking around for a Presidential candidate, Vallandigham's opportune arrival may be made available if not profitable.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON.—When the secessionists in the Senate of the United States were leaving their posts for the purpose of plunging the country into civil war, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, then a Senator, pointing his finger significantly at Jefferson Davis, said; "If I were the President I would arrest you as traitors; try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"

His course from that moment to this has been consistent with the declaration. It is this right character and determination, displayed whenever and wherever there has been occasion for it, that has given him the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

THE proprietors of the *Franklin Repository* are going to publish a campaign paper entitled "The Old Flag." The first number will be issued on the 21st of July, and be published weekly until after the Presidential election. "The Old Flag, we presume will be edited by Mr. McClure, so well known as the old editor of the *Repository*. It will undoubtedly do good service in a good cause.

IN Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of a vote at elections.

If such a rule were enforced in this country we know a certain place where the Democratic vote would be somewhat reduced.

AN EFFORT TO START A NEW PAPER.—An effort is being made to start a new paper in Bedford, by Mr. David Over. The old *Inquirer*, since it has passed into the hands of B. F. McNeil, Esq., is so much improved in mechanical execution and editorial ability, we can see no occasion for another Union paper in a place like Bedford. Better have one efficient organ than two living on half rations. The natural tendency will be to create divisions in the party. Copperheads regard the new enterprise with an approving smile.—*Gettysburg Star.*

The President's Visit to Philadelphia.

Presidents Lincoln had a very hearty reception in Philadelphia on Thursday, on the occasion of his visit to the sanitary fair, with Mrs. Lincoln. The city was gay with flags, and the president was everywhere received with enthusiasm as he passed through the streets. He resisted all calls for a speech, except at the dinner in the fair rooms, where he responded to a toast in his honor, remarking on the sufferng caused by the war, and the benevolent efforts this suffering had called out:—

It is a pertinent question, when is this war to end? I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accepted this war, and did not begin it. [Deafening applause.] We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accompished the war will end; and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished. [Great applause.] We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am almost tempted how to hazard one. I will. It is: that Grant is this evening in a position, with Meade and Hancock of Pennsylvania, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Gen. Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly sending to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go? (Cries of "yes.") Will you march on with him? (Cries of "yes, yes.") Then I shall call upon you when it is necessary. Laughter and applause, during which the president retired from the table.)

Gen. Lew Wallace and Edward Everett also made speeches. The president returned to Washington on Friday morning.

The Defeat of Sturgis.

GALLANTRY OF THE BLACK TROOPS.—Officers who were with Gen. Sturgis' expidition represent that in the battle at Guntown they at first defeated the enemy, and everything was going well till the rebels received large reinforcements. Our troops were then driven back. The colored troops fought with the most determined desperation, and were the last to give way. Our forces retreated to Riply, a distance of 25 miles, that night, after burning a large portion of the supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery, which they were unable to move forward through the swamps. On the 11th the rebels made a desperate attack on our infantry, which was repulsed; but the attack was shortly afterwards renewed, and considerable portions of our infantry were cut off and captured.

After the ammunition had become exhausted, many of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train as it was about to be destroyed, and filled their bosoms and pockets with cartridges, and others of the negro troops gathered ammunition from the castaway acoutrements of the white troops, and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. One body of sixteen hundred infantry, which were cut off and supposed to have been captured, were defended by two hundred negro troops from the repeated assaults of the rebel cavalry, and arrived at Collierville soon after the main column of our forces arrived there. Another body of three hundred negro troops came in, having escaped by various roads, all bringing their arms and accoutrements with them. Our loss is now estimated at 125 negro troops killed and 14 pieces of artillery. About fifteen hundred men, all of the 59th United States colored troops, have come in. There are two hundred men and six officers missing. Three hundred of the 59th United States colored troops are missing.

WAR ITEMS.

A remarkable state of facts has just come to light relative to some wounded soldiers left in the Wilderness ever since the battles were fought there last month. Within a few days quite a number who were convalescent succeeded in reaching Alexandria from that locality, having made rude cruches out of trees, so that they walked all the way in, some sixty miles. They reported that there were a large number of wounded remaining behind in the most destitude condition, and that they were subsisting in the open country as best they could. General Sleugh reported these facts to General Augur, commanding this department, who sent out a cavalry and ambulance train to bring them in. On arriving at the Wilderness, it was found that the rebels had just been there and taken away some two hundred, leaving only the worst cases, who were brought to Alexandria. Fifteen, however, died on the way.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he was pressing the enemy on Tuesday, and had made considerable advance upon Marietta. The rebel Gen. Polk is reported to have been killed in an engagement which occurred on that day.—The rebel cavalry under Wheeler had been operating in Sherman's rear, at Calhoun, and had torn up the track in one or two places, and partially destroyed a train of cars, but otherwise had done no material damage to the road.

Advices from Cincinnati say that John Morgan, with about 700 men, the remnant of his command, passed through Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 12th, boundfor Pound Gap. Fifteen hundred Union troops were in pursuit. It is said that the Rebels admit a loss of 1,000 at Lynthiana.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Kingston, Geo., June 1, states that a dispatch was recently received by Gen. Sherman, from Gen. Grant, containing but three words—"Annihilate Johnston's army"—and another dispatch arrived May 31, not to advance on the enemy any further.

Further particulars of Sturgis' defeat show that we lost fourteen pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons, and about one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels were said to be commanded by Kirby Smth. The force of Sturgis comprised two brigades of cavalry under General Grierson, two brigades of infantry, one company of the First Illinois light artillery, and two regments of colored infantry. He had eighteen pieces of artillery, of which all was lost but two. He also lost two hundred wagons. The greater portion of our wounded also fell into the hands of the enemy's cavalry, who pursued our forces to Collierville. Colonel Humphrey, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, is reported killed. Colonel Warring, of the Fourth Missouri, was severely wounded. A Memphis despatch of the 14th states that considerable bodies of the missing infantry of General Sturgis's expedition were constantly coming in, and that our loss will probably be cut down to less than one thousand, all told. All parties concur in stating that the men fought with desperation the negroes especially; but they fell into confusion, and their ammunition becoming exhausted caused panic.

General Sherman says the report that the rebels had abandoned their position in his front was premature.—They had only fallen back from that portin of their works in front of Kenesaw mountain, but still held the mountain as the apex of their position. Our army was pressing them closely, though continued rain rendered all movement difficult.

Gen. Foster, commanding in the Department of the South, states that he has received a communiation from General Jones announcing that five of our general officers, prisoners, had been placed in Charleston to be detained there under our fire. Gen. Foster has protested against the act, and at his request the Secretry of War has ordered five Rebel prisoners of equal ran, who will as a retaliatory measure be placed in positins in our works under the enemy's fire, and kept there as long as as our officers are retained in Charleston.

Details of the late expedition under Gen. SHELE are received. An advance thrown out on the 5th destroyed the Rienzi and Danville Railroad, and rejoine the main column on the 8th inst. On the 10th inst., or cavalry, while moving in the direction of Hanovertown, met a body of the enemy and drove them back. They soo returned, however, heavily reinforced, and a few hour the entire force, both infantry and cavalry, were engaged. The negro troops are said to have fought with great desperation, and through their efforts our troops were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. A body of 1,600 infantry, which had been cut off and supposed to have been captured, were defended by a negro force of about two hundred, and arrived safely at Collerville.—Our loss is estimated at 125 negro troops killed and fourteen pieces of artillery.

A large number of refugees from Greenbriar and the adjoining counties are daily arriving at Charleston, Va.—They consist of whites and blacks, men, women and children. They represent the condition of the pople there as most deplorable. The suffering of all classes of people for the want of food is quite heartrending, and the impression seems to be that many poor people unable to escape from their homes will perish. Very little corn has been planted, or any efficient agricultural provisions made to subsist any considerable number of people there next winter, and the consequence is expected to be the most entire desertion of the country.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

A despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Dayton, says that "In response to a serenade last night, Mr. Vallandigham said he didn't believe that there would be any attempt to arrest him, but should there be such a thing intimated, he and his friends are prepared for such an emergency." It is said, by parties who are supposed to know the intentions of the Government, that no attempt will be made to arrest Valandigham, the administration being convinced that he will do much greater harm to the opposition while at liberty on this sin of the line than he could do in Canada or martyrized by confinement as a State prisoner.

Mr. Raymond's campaign life of Mr. Lincoln is to be printed in various forms and different languages as a campaign document.

The Blair men of Missouri have put up a state ticket, with Frank Blair for governor, since the Baltimre convention. They mean to have their revenge.

A letter from Cairo, Ill., says: "The nomination of Lincoln is heartily indorsed by all our Union men. A ratification meeting was held here which was enthusiastic. This would not have been so if the friends of Fremont did not think he had deserted them. I report what they say. They say they have done with Fremont because he has gone over to the copperheads. They point to him as an instance of a man naturally honest, brave and patriotic, trying to be a politician. He is like a blacksmith trying to make a watch."

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says: The Postmaster General has instructed Postmaster Walborn of Philadelphia to use his official influence to prevent the renomination of Judge Kelly. The fact is creating a feeling of deep resentment among the administration Members of the House. Mr. Lincoln has already put his foot down in a case like this, and will not permit his patronage to be used to destroy his staunchest friends.

It is stated that General Grant is the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Western Division Railroad of Chicago—not purchased by him, but subscribed privately by friends, and presented to him as an evidence of good will.

Hon. Aaron H. Cragin has been chosen U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next, when Hon. John P. Hale's present term will expire. Mr. Cragin, though a lawyer, has an excellent talent for silence, and will prove a most industrious and efficient Senator. Though still in the prime of life, he has had experience in the Legislature of his State and in the more popular branch of Congress.

A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the president, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."—*N. Y. Times.*

A twenty dollar box of cigars was lately sent to Gen. Grant with the request that he would smoke one of them at least in Richmond.

On the evening of the 17th of June there was a grand Union demonstration at Princeton College, New Jersey.—It was designed as a response to a meeting of Rebel sympathizers held in that place the night before in honor of the return of Vallandigham. The College Copperheads on that occasion made a bonfire of boxes and fences which they had stolen, and cheered lustily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. These proceedings so aroused the indignation of the loyal students that they resolved to show the friends of "Nassau" that such conduct would not be tolerated there. A large quantity of fuel was purchased, and at 10 P. M. the wood was piled around "that same old cannon," and over it *was suspended an effigy of Vallandigham* by a wire stretched from two trees, and the whole was then fired. Frequent groans were given for Northern traitors, many and loud cheers for "Honest Old Abe" as our next President, for Grant and the army of the Potomac, and the Emancipation Proclamation. A procession was then formed, and, headed by the flag of Stars and Stripes, marched to the houses of the Professors, whose patriotic remarks were in keeping with the sentiments of these loyal and spirited students, and added greatly to the enthusiasm of the meeting.

There was a large meeting at Indianapolis, Saturday evening, to ratify the Baltimore nominations. Gov. Morton was one of the speakers, and said that the silence of Fremont in regard to the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion gave rise to the most painful apprehensions of his true position. He had carried his standard in 1856, and endeovered to sustain him as a politician and a millitary chieftain, and never until he saw that letter had he cause to regret what he had done. The letter gave joy to his enemies and pain to his friends, and, omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it that might not have been written and subscribed to without inconsistency by Mr. Vallandigham.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 138th Regiment, P. V.

CAMP 138TH PENNA. VOLS.
In the Field, June 6th, 1864.

ED. INQUIRER:—I enclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing of companies F and D during the late engagements in which our Regiment took a prominent part.

On the evening of the 1st inst., we were drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to advance on the enemy's works in our front. We advanced under a heavy fire of musketry, through water, in places, over knee deep, and to within one hundred and fifty yards of the rebel line.—Here, they opened from behind their breastworks a furious fire of musketry, while their artillery, threw a shower of canister into our ranks, which somewhat confused the advance, but notwithstanding, all the men rushed forward with a genuine Yankee yell and drove the rebels from their works, capturing a number of prisoners and holding the position, in spite of the furious efforts of the enemy to drive us back. Our right flank was protected by a part of Gen. Baldy Smith's command (18th corps) who had just arrived on the field. They are as fine a looking set of men as I ever saw and have done excellent service, both here and with Butler. The First Division of our Corps charged simultaneously with us on the left of our Division (the Third) but were repulsed. I enclose a copy of a complimentary order from Gen. Meade, to Gen. Wright commanding our Corps (the Sixth) in which he expresses his satisfaction with the conduct of our Division. We have been steadily advancing our lines until our outer works are within one hundred and fifty yards of the rebels. Each side seems to be doing their best with the spade to make their works impregnable. Sharpshooters are so busy that neither we or the rebels dare put our heads above the works. Generals Grant and Meade seem determined to push the rebels to their "last ditch" if it takes the whole summer to do it in. The Army of the Potomac is now stronger in point of numbers than at the commencement of the campaign. The men are in the best of spirits and have full confidence in the abilities of the Commanding Generals. We are now about fifteen miles from White House Landing, and ten or twelve miles from Richmond. The country here is interspersed with swamps, and marshy ground. The dry or up land is generally very sandy and covered principally with oak and pitch pine timber. The land has been better cultivated here, than in many other parts of Virginia through which we have passed. I have seen numerous fields of corn which will likely need plowing eighth Rebs get possession af them again. Fields of wheat nicely out in head serves as pasturing for our cattle and horses. Many elegant farm houses are entirely deserted by the secesh inhabitants not liking to face the "cowardly" Yankees as they term them. All the negroes that are able-bodied have been driven off to Richmond, to work on the fortifications.

I will now give a list of killed, wounded and missing:

Company F—Killed, First Lt. Chas. P. McLaughlin.

Wounded—Corp. J. Moser, shoulder. Privates David Rush, leg severely; Franklin Baner, face severely; Hiram May, head slightly.

Missing—Corp. S. E. McCoy, and Private Henry Kelly.

The above were the casualties during the engagement of June 1st.

The following are the casualties in company D with date. They comprise the whole time since the beginning of the campaign:

May 6th. Killed—E. J. Hixon, and J. J. Price.

Wounded—O. S. Jonathan Snyder, hand seriously; Cor. J. Huffman, shoulder severely; Cor. H. McLeary, left fore-arm severely; Privates J. A. Hochard, shoulder severely; N. H. Beals, shoulder slightly; John B. Hammer side slightly; Wm. Corl, finger slightly.

Missing—Sergt. George Baughman. Privates Thomas J. Miller, E. Harbaugh, Chas. Summerville, Aaron Mock.

May 12th. Wounded—George Helman, hand severely; John E O'Neal, arm slightly.

June 1st. Wounded—Corp. H. Barkman, hand severely. Privates E. Mock, left fore-arm severely; J. G. Leasure, left fore-arm severely; John Nycum, foot severely.

June 4th. Wounded—Privates N. H. Beals, leg severely; E. Lowry, shoulder severely.

June 5th. Mortally wounded—Noah Allison, abdomen, (since died).

[COPY.]

By Telegram from Headquarters, A. P. Dated, JUNE 1, 1864.

To Major Gen. Wright:

Please give my thanks to Brigadier Gen. Ricketts, and his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Respectfully Yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE.
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GENERAL:—Maj. General Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure.

Yours obediently.
R. T. HALTREAD,
Capt. and A. A. G.

The above order was received and read to each company on the morning of the 2d.

Yours,
C. P. CALHOUN,
O. S. Co. F 138th P. V.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864.

Major General Dix, New York:

No opperations to day on the James river have been reported to the Department. Unofficial statements represent our loss to have been severe in the assaults on the enemy's works on Saturday, but no official list of the casualties has been recieved.

General Sherman in a dispatch dated this evening at 7.30 P. M., says: "I was permature in announceing that the enemy had abandoned his position.

I based my report on those of all the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank and abandoned all his works in the front of Kenesaw mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position. His flanks by noon to-day were behind Moses Creek. We have pressed him pretty close to day although the continued rain makes all movements almost an impossibility. General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C.—"I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Major General Jones, commanding the Reble forces in this Department, a letter stating that five general officers of the United States, held as prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston to be retained there under our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meantime, the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of Rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me in order that I may place them under the enemy's fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston."

This Department has issued a retaliatory order transferring to General Foster an equal number of Reble General officers, to be treated in the manner proposed, as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18th, 10 o'clock P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The following dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point, has been received at this department:

"The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming a part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

"Our successes are being followed up.

"Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivirs—the latter being 2,000 feet wide and 8½ feet deep at the point of crossing—and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg.

"This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

"In covering this move, Warren's Corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, and each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, lose upon the enemy.

"The Eighteen Corps (Smith's) were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out near to Petersburg on the night of their arrival, and surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to hold them.

'He was joined, the night following this capture, by the Second Corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated.

"All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

"The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north side of James river to take their places before they were discovered. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account."

Later unofficial despatches show that at eight o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18—11 o'clock P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

Despatches from General Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station; on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where General Lee, a few days ago, reported a Rebel victory.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded:—Colonel McAlaster, commanding a regiment, killed; Brigadier General Roaser, commanding a brigade, wounded; Colonel Aken, commanding a regiment, wounded; Colonel Custer, commanding a regiment, wounded.

—"My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety were wounded. I brought off in my ambulences, three hundred and seventy-seven—all that sould be transported.

"The remainder were, with a number of Rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind.—Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them.

"I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

"This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.

"When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's bridge, capturing five cassions of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons

"A more detailed report will be made hereafter."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR EEPARTMENT, June 19—9.45 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at nine o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched our advanced position. From the forces of the enemy within their new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualities of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

General Sherman reports to-day that "the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left.

"The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattahoochee. I start at once for Marietta."

No military intelligence from any other quarters has been recived to-day.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Terrible Explosion at the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17, 1864.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal to-day, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It seems that some red stars for fireworks had been made and set out on black pans to dry. They could not stand a temperature of more than two hundred degrees, and under the hot sun soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the laboratory. The occupants of the building were all females. Upon the explosion a terible scene was witnessed. In the yard there were about twelve hundred men and three hundred women at work, a number of whom were burned and bruised in the endeavor to get away. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished a search for the bodies was commenced.

Eight females were taken out in a sad condition and placed in the hospital.

The scene at the yard was of the most heart-rending description.

The parents of many of those at work in the building and the yard rushed to the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all who have perished cannot be assertained until a call of the roll can be made and those who have been saved are assembled together.

Maj. Stebbins, Military Storekeeper, was in the building at the time with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches caught the fire spread down rapidly, blinding the girls and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the windows wrapped in flames and in this way communicated the fire to the dresses of others.

The nineteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be almost beyond identification. Three more are mortally injured, and there are fifteen or twenty severe contusions. Special care was taken to prevent the fire from reaching the large magazine, in which several tuns of powder are constantly kept, for had the flames reached the building, the loss of life would have been fearful, as several hundred persons were in the immediate vicinity. While the firemen were engaged in pouring their streams upon the building in which the explosion occurred, another explosion took place in the ruins, but which only resulted in throwing up into the air some of the burning timbers.

Quite a number were injured in jumping from the windows; but the majority of those who escaped in this way immediately ran off in all directions, which renders it difficult to tell who perished and who escaped. One young woman has an arm broken in jumping from the window. Three boys are missing, and it is feared they perished in the building.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

SENATE.—After the reference of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, Mr. Sumner immediately reported it back again, and asked for their consideration, but objection being made, it was laid over. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported upon the cases of Generals Schenk and Blair, involving their rights to hold seats in the House. The conclusion of the Committee is, that General Schenk is entitled to his seat, he having resigned his position in the army before the assembling of the Congress to which he had been elected. Gen. Blair's case, however, is different, as he still holds on to his position of Major General; but the Committee express no opinion whether continuing to discharge the duties of an office made incompatible with those of member of Congress would disqualify him from taking his seat. The bills for the disposed of coal lands and town property in the public domain, and for granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in building military roads, were passed. The bill to estabish a Bureau of Freemen's Affairs was then taken up, and debated through the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—Continued the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery until the close of the day session, the result being the rejection of the amendment by a vote of ninety-four yeas to sixty-five nays—a two thirds vote being necessary to carry it. In the evening session, the House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee's report of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then considered. About fifty amendments were acted upon, when the House adjoured.

THURSDAY, June 16.

SENATE.—Continued the discussion of the Tariff bill, until the close of the session. The Senate amendment decreasing the duties on teas of all kinds from twenty-five to twenty cents was adopted; as also the amendment making the duties on finer descriptions to be increased ten per cent. ad valorem. On the section by which the committee decrease the duty on imported railroad iron, fitted to be laid dawn without further manufacture, from eighty to seventy cents per one hundred pounds, considerable debate arose, but the amendment was finally agreed to. The ad valorem duty on steel wire less than No. 16 was raised to twenty per cent. instead of fifteen. The ad valorem duty on spun silk for felling, in skeins or caps, was placed at 25 per centum. The duty on acetate of lead was increased to 20 cents per pound, and on aniline dyes $1 per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Numerous other amendments were agreed to, as far as the reading of the bill progressed, the fourth and fifth sections being left for future action. They relate to woolen goods. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pendleton's report on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was nonconcurred in. The House then receded from its disagreement on the amendments, except that increasing the salary of the Treaurer of the United States, and on that asked for another Committee of Conference, which was granted. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then considered for the remainder of the session, and nearly all concurred in. The amendment striking out the tax on whisky on hand was agreed to by a vote of seventy-two to sixty-two. The Senate substitute for the mining clause was concurred in by a vote of seventy-two against thirty-one; the amendment striking out the clause which imposes a duty of five per cent. on the proceeds of gold and silver mines, was also agreed to. Several other amendments were concurred in, and a committee ordered to meet a similar committee from the Senate to confer on the amenndments disagreed to. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 13.

SENATE.—A communication from the Secretary of War relative to the seizure of the silver mines of Sylvester Mowry in Arazona, by order of General Carleton, was received. The resolutions recognizing Arkansas as a free State was called up. A motion was made to refer to the Committee on Judiciary with the credentials of the Senators elect from that State.—After a long debate the motion to refer was agreed to. The committee to whom was referred the petitions for increased railroad faculties between Philadelphia and New York reported the same adversely, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was agreed to as it came from the House.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Elections reported that Robert C. Schenck having resigned his commission prior to the session of Congress, was not disqualified from holding a seat, but F. P. Blair, by retaining his commission, disqualified himself as a member of the House. The report of the committee of conference on the military appropriation bill was concurred in, and the bill only awaits the President's signature.—Mr. Schenck introduced a bill repealing the $300 exemption clause of the conscription act, which was laid over. A resolution that no State in rebellion shall appoint Presidential electors, &c, was tabled. A suspension of the rules to consider Mr. Lazear's peace resolution was refused. The Senate bill to repeal the fugitive slave law was taken up, and after considerable discussion, was passed—yeas 82, nays 58. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 14.

SENATE.—The Committee on Finance reported with amendments the House tariff bill. The bill reapportioning the territory of Idaho was passed. Also, the bill appropriating $250,000 for repairing the public works connected with the harbors of the northern lakes and $100,000 for similar purposes on the sea-coast. Mr. Dougall introduced a resolution relative to attempts of European Powers to obtain footholds for monarchial governments in close proximity to the United States. Laid over. The fortification bill was somewhat amended, and was passed. The gold bill, as amended by the House, was read, and will be considered to-morrow. The amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers were adhered to, and a new committee of conference was appointed. The House bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was discussed up to the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads reported a motion authorizing the extension of the contract for carrying the overland mail for one year, from the first of July. The resolution was read twice, and was then laid over. The gold bill as amended was passed. Yeas, 76, nays 62. The bill making an appropriation for a survey of the coast was recommited to the Committee on Ways and Means. The consideration of the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the United States was resumed. A lengthy discussion ensued, and was continued throughout an evening session which was held. No action was taken on the bill.

FRIDAY, June 17.

SENATE.—The Senate kept the Tariff bill under consideration until a late hour, when, the various amendmets made in the Committee of the Whole having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate, and finally passed by a vote of nineteen against seventeen.

HOUSE.—The remainder of the proceedings in the House were of an unimportant character, being confined to private bills, and to matters connected with the District of Columbia.

SATURDAY, June 18.

SENATE.—The House resolution, continuing for one year the present contract of the Government with the Overland Mail Company was adopted, after receiving amendments providing that for eight months of the year the trips shall not exceed sixteen days, and for the other four months twenty days, and that the compensation shall not exceed the amount pa

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

G. D. TROUT, will be candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—I will announce myself as a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JACOB BRENEMAN.

Woodberry, June 13, 1864-2t.

GEO. W. RUPP will be a candidate for the Legislature before the Union County Convention. If elected he will endeavor to faithfully serve his constituents.

June 17-2t.

TO THE UNION MEN OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—I take this method of informing my friends that my name will be presented to the Union County Convention of this County, for the office of Representative. I it should please my fellow citizens to bestow upon me the honor of representing them in the Legislature, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, ever keeping in view the best interests of Bedford County.

J. R. DORBURROW.

Bedford, June 17, 1864-2t.

SUBSCRIBERS, who pay their subscriptions before the 8th of July, will be charged only One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents a year. Money is very useful to us at this time, and we hope our subscribers will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions as soon as the time mentioned.

WE WILL furnish the BEDFORD INQUIRER until after the Presidential Election for Sixty cents. Now is the time to increase the circulation of the INQUIRER. No other instrumentality can be made so effective in bringing ont and developing the strength of the Union party in this County as this paper.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christion Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

MRS. SAML. H. TATE has recently returned from the city and is opening another beautiful supply of choice goods for the season, such as Mantles, Sacques, Fans, Parasols, Headdresses and Trimmings of every descripion. Also Lace Mantles, Shawls, Straw, Crape and Silk Bonnets and new style hats for all ages. She would be pleased to oblige her numerons friends. Give Mrs. T. an early call.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The undivided fourth part of "The Great Ore Bank," near Bloody Run Borough, by S. H. Tate's Administrators, to Thomas A. Scott and Robert H. Gratz, of Philadelphia, for $10,000.

The lore and mineral right of a tract of land in name of William Harris, in Liberty township, by same, to D. Helsel and R. Smith for $1,200.

Eight acres of ground in St. Josephs, on the Bedford Railroad, by Joseph W. Tate to Anthony Shaffer for $240.

Four and a half acres in same place, by same to Daniel Heltzel, for $310.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BLOODY RUN—*An Ice Cream Supper.*—We beg leave to inform the citizens of Bedford County, that the ladies of the Bloody Run Mite Society intend having a large and handsome Ice Cream Supper on the evening of the Fourth of July. The supper is to be prepared in J. B. William's new store building. We respectfully invite all who can to be present. The proceeds are to go towards furnishing and repairing the parsonage of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. J. B. Williams, Mrs. Peoples,
Mrs. J. Barndollar, Jr. Mrs. S. Tate,
Mrs. J. Bender, Mrs. J. Ramsey,
Miss Mary Martin, Miss Kate Deafenbaugh,
Miss Mary Baughman,
Committee of Arrangements.

COMPANY A, 184TH REGIMENT, P. V.—The 184th Regiment participated in several heavy charges made upon the rebels at Coal Harbor, June 3d and 4th, under command of their Major, Charles Kleckner, attached to the 2d corps. We understand that they acquitted themselves remarkably well for raw troops. Company A, commanded by Capt. N. C. Evans, of this County, lost fourteen men—two killed and twelve wounded. The killed were David Snowden and Mathias Mock. Mock is from South Woodberry, Snowden, we think, form Cumberland Valley.—Among the wounded we notice Simon Lutz, Frank Cook, Charles C. Wright, of this place, and C. Wesley Johnston and James Potter, of Woodberry. We have not learned the names of the others.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CHARLES PENCYL—*His Body Found.*—The body of Mr. Charles Pencyl, whose disappearance we noticed in the INQUIRER of the 8th of April last, was found on Sunday morning last, by George Waltman, of Friends Cove. Mr. Waltman, with a little son, was in the woods near Charles Harclerode's, at the foot of Dunning's mountain, looking for his cows. The lad saw a hat, and said to his father "Here is a soldier's hat," and looked for the letters and figures that should designate the company and regiment. The father, perceiving a band of crape around the hat, said, "This is Pencyl's hat." Soon a boot was discovered near by. Mr. Waltman hung the hat on a bush, and went for his neighbors, who immediately came with him.—They soon found the remains of a man, the limbs, body and head dislocated and torn asunder, and scattered within an area of a hundred feet. The body appeared to have been devoured by dogs or other beasts. A wallet was found in his pocket containing nine dollars and ninety cents, and two or three notes. It appears that he had only about twelve dollars with him when he left home. A coroner's inquest was held Sunday, the finding of which is given below.—The suspicion of murder, entertained by some, seems to have been entirely removed by the searching examination of the jury. He evidently perished from exposure on the night of the 29th March last, when he had lost his way in a heavy snow storm.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
Bedford County, ss. }

Inquisition indented and taken at Bedford, in Bedford County, the 19th and 20th days of June, 1864, before J. W. Lingenfelter, acting as coroner upon the view of the Charles Pensyl lying dead, upon the oaths of Samuel H. Feather, Solomon Diehl, Jacob Barnheart, Michael Diehl, Henry Harclerode and B. F. Myers, good and lawful men of the said County: who being sworn to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth, where, when, how and after what manner the said Charles Pensyl came to his death, do upon their oaths say, that the said Charles Pensyl, on the 29th day of March, 1864, lost the way on Dunning's mountain, in Bedford county, and wandered on and over the said mountain, and died from the effect of cold and exhaustion, on the east side of said mountain, in Colerain township, and so the Jurors aforesaid do say that the said Charles Pensyl came to his death by the means and manner aforesaid, accidentally, casually and by misfortune, and not otherwise. In witness whereof the said Justice, as well as the said Jurors, hath hereunto set his hand and seal the 20th day of June, A. D. 1864.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, (L. S.) Acting Coroner.
S. H. FEATHER, (L. S.) MICHAEL DIEHL, (L. S.)
SOLOMON DIEHL, (L. S.) HENRY HARCLERODE, (L. S.)
J. BARNHART, (L. S.) B. F. MEYERS, (L. S.)

A Few More Words About Over and His Effort at Starting a Paper.

Over seems to be a firm believer in the Satanic maxim that "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." In some quarters, where the matter is not known, he is trying to excite a pitiful sympathy for himself, and a hostility toward us, by still repeating the silly falsehood about his being "compelled to sell out." Why, the ink of his name, signed to the contract by which he sold to us the fixtures, "good will," &c., of the INQUIRER, was not dry before he was on the streets boasting of his bargain. He would have taken, he said, twenty-five hundred dollars, rather than not have sold out. He had offered his paper, as we have already stated, a few months before the time of sale to us, for two thousand dollars. He professed great indignation because an attempt was made to influence him to sell to us for the same price at which he had thus offered it. He has repeatedly said that he would have sold to us for twenty-five hundred dollars, if others had not endeavored to influence him in the matter. So the only "compelling," according to his own *true* statement, made at the time of the transaction, was to "compel" *us* to give him five hundred dollars *more* than he would otherwise have taken. As for the twin statement about our "holding the lash over him," and threatening to start an opposition paper, there is not the least foundation for it so far as we are concerned. It is an absolute untruth. We were, as we have said, from first to last against the scheme of starting another paper in Bedford. We did not think it would pay. We thought it would have a tendency to divide the party. We were averse to undertaking an enterprise, that could succeed only, if it succeeded at all, by "crushing" out Mr. Over and his Inquirer. These reasons we gave to all. Over, it will be borne in mind, offered his paper to us for three thousand dollars, *before* others had said a word about starting another paper, and would have taken twenty-five hundred, as he has repeatedly said, if the "lash", as he calls it, had *not* been held over him. We republish the article on this subject, on the fourth page, that we gave last week.

RETURNED PRISONER.—James Duffy, private in Company E, 176th Penna. Volunteers, has reached this place within the last few days, from Richmond, *via* Annapolis, Md. He was captured by the rebels on the 11th of July, 1863, at the first unsuccessful assault upon Fort Wagner, near Charleston, S. C., and carried to that "nest of treason" in company with seventy-seven other unfortunates. Immediately after their arrival an order, as they afterwards learned, was issued by Beauregard, providing each of them with a rebel uniform in exchange for the Federal blue. The boys "smelt snake" and set to work and cut up their "old duds" and threw them out to the Johnnys, very much to the displeasure of Beauregard, who ordered them to thirty days' close confinement in Libby prison in Richmond. A citizen of the former place told them that the federal uniforms were intended to enable them to capture, by a dastardly deception, our pickets upon James Island. He states that he made the round of the Richmond prisons during the ten months of his captivity, and does not see that any one has any particular advantages over the others. The food furnished to the prisoners consisted of corn bread and water, once a day varied by an ordinary sized bucket full of soup for one hundred men. He says the rebels only exchange those who are in a critical condition and not likely to recover. He is still very weak and emaciated, but recovering slowly.

HOUSE BURNED.—The house of Daniel Replogle, on Three Spring Run, near Jas. Noble's grist mill, in South Woodberry Township, was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Saturday the 11th inst. The fire caught on the roof of a temporary structure, used as a kitchen, joining the main building. The house destroyed was a large two story brick building, occupied by Thomas Dooly, son-in-law of Mr. Replogle. Most of the furniture and clothing in the upper story was consumed; but the greater part of the effects in the lower story was saved. Miss Fanny Guyre and John W. Tetwiler, were in danger of burning. Miss Guyre was engaged in removing some indispensible articles of feminine apparel necessary for her becoming adornment at church, &c., the following day, when the stairway fell. A ladder was procured, upon which, from a window, she made a safe descent to the ground below. The burning floor fell about Mr. Tetwiler who was engaged removing furniture trom the second story. He made his way out through the flames and smoke and escaped without other injury than a slight singing. We understand there was no insurance. The loss, though a heavy one, falls upon a man better able to bear it than is often the case. Mr. Replogle, we hear, intends to rebuild, without delay, a house of brick upon the ground of the old one.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of the several boroughs and townships in the County of Bedford, are requested to meet at their respective places of holding borough and township elections on

SATURDAY, the 25th of June, inst.,

Between the hours of two and seven o'clock, p. m., and elect two delegates for each borough or township to represent them in the County Convention to be held in Bedford, on

TUESDAY, the 28th Day of June, inst.,

At one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the various offices to be voted for at the ensuing October election. All those who are in favor of sustaining the government in its present struggle with armed treason, and prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed, are earnestly invited to co-operate with us.

The following persons are appointed to hold the delegate elections in the different boroughs and townships:

Bedford Borough—John Lutz, John Wright and Martin Milburn.
Bedford Tp.—Espy M. Alsip, Andrew E. Dibert and C. Ramsey Rea.
Bloody Run Bor.—Dr. J. A. Mann, Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar and Wm. Ott.
Broad Top—Geo. W. Figard, John Major and John Echelberger.
Colerain—Daniel Stone, H. P. Diehl and J. H. Cessna.
Cumberland Valley—Albert Smith, John Simons and B. F. Bruner.
Harrison—James Mullen, Jacob Hardman and Martin Feichtner.
Hopewell—A. M. Piper, Isaac Kay and D. Bollman.
Juniata—Leonard Bittner, Danl. Metzger, and Jos. Gondon.
Liberty—Lewis Syling, J. D. Ramsey, and Lewis Putt.
Londonderry—Enoch Cade, Jacob Evans and Mathias Feichtner.
Monroe—Abraham Stuckey, Sansom Mearkle and James Carnell.
Napier—John W. Davis, Geo. W. Blackburn and Jonathan Cable.
East Providence—A. K. Bottomfield, Jacob Pee and William Figard.
West Providence—Wm. F. Way, J. H. Sparks and John Riley.
Schellsburg Co.—Wm. A. B. Clark, John E. Colvin and A. B. Bunn.
Snake Springs—L. H. Diehl, Daniel R. Snyder and Joel Diehl.
Southampton—John Johnson, Artemas Bennet and Griffin Twigg.
St. Clair—Anthony Zimmers, Thomas Schooley and Henry Mock.
Union—Jas. Imler, Gabriel Berket and Grundy Ake.
Middle Woodberry—John T. Keagy, Daniel Longenecker and Samuel Kokenour.
South Woodberry—John Bayers, Charles Buck and Andrew J. Woodcock.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Chairman County Committee.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Since our last issue, we have received ninety new subscribers. They are mostly from Six Mile Run, Riddlesburg, Hopewell, Yellow Creek, Johns Branch, Bloody Run and Alum Bank. Mr. C. W. Ashcom and John Major, Esq., of Hopewell, were active in procuring us thirty-nine new names. D. B. Armstrong, of Johns Branch, sends us twenty new subscribers, all paid in advance. Dr. J. A. Mann and J. A. Gump, of Bloody Run, have sent us seventeen names within the week: G. D. Trout, of Alum Bank, five, and eight or ten individual subscribers scattered over the county. We are constantly receiving evidences of kind feeling and real "GOOD WILL" from every part of the county. We are very thankful and much encouraged by these unmistakable indications of confidence, and shall use every effort to merit their continuance.

A NORMAL SCHOOL, for the training of teachers, will be opened in Bedford the 8th of August next.—Arrangements are made for boarding pupils at $2.25 a week. Mr. Dickerson, the County Superintendent, and Mr. Fisher, principal of the English School in Bedford, are associated in the management of the school. We hope this opportunity for improvement in learning and teaching will not be neglected by the teachers of Bedford county.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored. Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-3t.

Be Wise by Times. Do not trifle with your health constitution and character. If you are suffering with any diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRA BUCHU is recommended. TRY IT! TRY IT! It will Cure you, Save long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY, at a little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. *Beware of Counterfeits!* Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. CURES GUARANTEED. [1m, june3,'64:

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [June3,'64:] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

New Advertisements.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.
June 24, 1864-tf.

THE OLD FLAG.!

A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the Election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, UNION and FREEDOM, and *the Right of Suffrage to our Brave Soldiers*, will be issued on the 21st of July, and weekly thereafter until the fall returns of the Presidential Election can be given, from the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE OLD FLAG will contain Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other Eminent men; Maps of Battles and Battlefields, and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.

TERMS--Cash in Advance.

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

☞ The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson.

Address
M'CLURE & STONER,
June 24-3t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

O, YES!

THE undersigned having taken

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,

For Bedford County, offers his services to the citizens of the County. Address,

JOHN DELL,
June 17,'64-t3. Six Mile Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.,
Chambersburg, June 7, 1864.

Drafted men are not allowed to enlist as volunteers after being drafted. Where any such enlist after draft, the credits will go to the township from which they were drafted, even although local bounty has been paid them by some other locality.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.
June 10, 1864-3t.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.
Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

Wanted.

100 CORDS OF BARK, for which $6,00 per cord, or the highest market price, will be given.

JOHN A. MOWRY.
Survivor of the Firm of Taylor & Mowry.
June 3, 1864,-tf.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864-tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS.
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY.	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS AT MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U.S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH S. ELDER.
WM. S. ELDER,
June 24, '64-6t* *Administrators.*

N. B. The Personal Property will be sold at the late residence of the deceased, on FRIDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Fisher, Administrator of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper

E. M. ALSIP,
June 17,-2t. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Adm'rs.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3-64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t*. Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna. containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less; about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith.

ALSO,

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55 feet, and extending back 200 feet to an Alley, adjoining Lot of Joseph Crissman's heirs on the West, and an Alley on the East. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-ts. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county. I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 22*nd day of July, next*.. Said Real Estate, consisting of One Tract of Land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing 330 acres, more or less, with a Brick and Log House, Bank Barn and Stable thereon erected, and about 160 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That, the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Amelia Metzgar, widow. 2d. Sarah, wife of George Corley. 3d. Mary, wife of John Alsip. 4th. Eden, wife of Wm. Showman. 5th. Daniel Metzgar. 6th. Maria, wife of John Kerr. 7th. Sophia, wife of Emanuel Palmer, who died, leaving issue, six children, viz:—Lavinia Palmer, John Palmer, Elmira Palmer, George Palmer, Susan Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, who have for their Guardians, John P. Reed and Daniel Metzgar, Esq's. 8th. Louisa, wife of Washington Hollar, and 9th. Susan Metzgar, a minor, of whom John P. Reed, Esq., is Guardian.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17,'64-td. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford county, and to me, as Sheriff of said county, directed, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Fred'k. Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 15*th day of July, next*, said Real Estate, consisting of ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing 200 acres, more or less, with Two Log Houses, Log Barn, and Log Stable, thereon erected, and about 150 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Jacob Claar, share owned by Bartholomew Dibely. 2d. Simon Claar, deceased leaving issue 8 children—Frederick, deceased, leaving one child Elsinda, of whom Christ. Briggle is guardian; Maria wife of Meyer, Rebecca, Susan, Catharine wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel. 3d. Mathias, share owned by B. Dibely. 4th. Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now deceased, issue to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy wife of Claycomb and Elizabeth who died leaving one child, Walter Berkhimer. 5th. Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julian, Sarah, Simon, Joseph, Elizabeth Michael, and Catharine. 6th. Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois. 7th. Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Claar. 8th. Henry Claar, 9th. Daniel Claa. 10th., Rachael, wife of Bartholomew Dibely. 11th. Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Bently, share held by B. Dibely. 12th. Joseph Claar, and 13th. John W. Claar.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-td. *Sheriff.*

Subsbribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble.

J. R. DURBORROW.
Bedford, May 27, 1864.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,-975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
May 13, 1864-4m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

News and Other Items.

The females of some of the Indians tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more than ever.

THE vicissitudes attending the lives and families of actors are very great. A halfsister of Edmund Kean is a member of a strolling company in the midland counties of England. John Kemble had his days of starvation, when he was unable to get his shirts from his laundress for want of a shilling.

DURING the thunder storm which passed over Western New York on the 25th ultimo Mr. Chas. Barrick and two other men at work with him, at Lyons, Wayne county, were prostrated by the lightning, and little hope is entertained of their recovery. Several horses and cows were killed in that vicinity.

SHOT FROM BEHIND.—The rebel papers state that Stonewall Jackson and other of their generals were shot by their own men. This is ominous. No such accidents—if they were accidents—ever happened in our army. Robespierre was guillotined by the very men he had deluded into revolution. Let Jeff. Davis take care.—*New York Herald.*

GOING TO SEA IN A COCKLE-SHELL.—Mr. John C. Donovan of New York has built a craft fifteen feet long, six feet six inches wide, and two feet ten inches deep, which he calls "the brig Vision," It is now lying at the foot of Grand street, East river, and in a few days he intends to start for London in this tiny craft. The probabilities are that he will get wet.

A colonel of one of the regiments attached to the army of the Potomac, was recently complaining at an evening party, that, from the ignorance and inattention of the officers he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. Said he: "I am my own major, my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own sergeant, and"—"Your own trumpeter," said a lady present.

Two gentlemen were riding in a stage coach, when one of them, misplacing his hankerchief, rashly accused the other of having stolen it; but soon finding it, had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying it was a mistake; to which the other replied, with great readiness, "Don't be uneasy, it was a mutual mistake: you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

THE HOWARD *Tribune* tells the following story of the marriage of an eloping couple from Russiaville, at New London, the other day:

The bride's father arrived on horseback with several other cavalry, and after some skirmishing, secured his daughter, and started off with her. The groom pursued and retook the prisoner, winning a double victory.

LIEUT. MANUS, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, recently met with a sad rebuff at Fort Kearney. The Lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer on sentry, who challenged him with "Halt! who comes there?" The Lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, exclaimed indignantly, "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance, Ass, and give the countersign."

The following dialogue is said to have taken place recently between a married couple on their travels; —"My dear, are you comfortable in that corner?"—"Quite, thank you, my dear." "Sure there's plenty of room for your feet?" "Quite sure, love." "And no cold air from the window by your ear?" "Quite certain, darling." "Then, my dear, I'll change places with you."

QUEEN VICTORIA.—It has been a matter of common observation, the world over, that mothers were biassed to their married daughters, and against their daughters-in-law. This has been exemplified in the case of the present sovereign of Great Britian, if we may believe her subjects. In the present embroilments of Europe, it is said she sympathizes with her daughter, who is identified with Prussia. This is not pleasent to the Prince of Wales, who married into the family of the king of Denmark; nor to the people of England, who are mainly in sympathy with the Danes, and who would fight for them, were they not in vassalage to France.

THE GOOD AND HAPPY WIFE.—The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She is a ray of sunlight in the house. She gleams all over it. It is airy, and graceful, and warm and welcoming with her presence. She is full of devices, and plots, and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the poetry and romance of life. She is herself a lyric poem setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significence. The prize makes the calling high, and the end dignifies the means. Her home is a paradise, not sinless, not painless, but still a paradise: for 'Love is Heaven and Heaven is love.'

AMONG the many articles of interest to be exhibited at the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair is a piano once the property of General Washington, now belonging to a gentleman of Barnesville, Ohio, who has lent it for exhibition. The piano was ordered from London by Washington for Mrs. Curtis, a member of his family, and remained at Mount Vermin until the estate passed into the hands of John A. Washington, according to the General's will. John A. Washington presented it to his wife's sister, Miss Blackburn, who offered it for sale, devoting the proceeds to the benefit of the Liberia Mission. It was purchased at the sale by Major William Hickman, of Jefferson county, Virginia, and was brought from Virginia by his daughter, Mrs. Coulson Davenport, of Barnesville, Ohio.

A SOLDIER of the 11th Massachusetts regiment writes home from the Finly Hospital, in Washington that, during the battle of the Wilderness, one bullet hit the lock of his gun, a second went through his pantaloons, a third penetrated his hat, killing the man in the rank behind him, and a fourth hit him about two inches above the nose, and gave him, as he says, his hospital furlough. This is the third time the same man has been wounded during the war—twice very severely; and his son, who has fought by his side always, and never had even a scratch, has always assisted his wounded father to the rear. The old man says:—"All the good luck in the family has fallen to the share of my boy, a fact that I am too grateful to Providence to complain of."

SCENE MATRIMONIAL—WIFE TRIUMPHANT—"Can you let me have money this morning to purchase a new bonnet, my dear?"

"By and by love."

"That's what you always say, my dear, but how can I *Buy and Buy* without money?"

And that brought the money just as one good turn deserves another. Her wit was so successful that she tried again next week.

"I want money, my dear, to buy a new dress."

"Well you can't have it, you called me a bear last night, said her husband.

"Oh, well" dear, you know that was only because you are fond of hugging."

"It hit him just right again, and she got the money and something extra, as he left his pretty wife and hurried off to business saying, "It takes a fortune to keep such a wife as you are—*but it is worth it!*"

DEATH OF WILLIAM BEGG A NEPHEW OF ROBERT BURNS.—We are sorry to hear that our old friend, William Begg, departed this life at the residence of Dr. Cole, Clinton, on Saturday last. Mr. Begg, who was sixty-eight or sixty-nine years of age at the time of his disease, was the son of Burns' sister Isabella, well known to every reader of the poet's biographies. He received a liberal education, being intended for the medical profession, but owing to a domestic affliction, he never took out his diploma. Coming out to Canada, he taught school many years, in Goderich township, until he was compelled, through physical infirmity, to the retreat offered him by the noble-hearted Dr. Cole. Mr. Begg inherited much of the peculiar genius of his family, was a great lover of *belles lettres*, and by the uniform affability of his deportment won for himself a great number of friends in the district. He lived and died unmarried. Peace to the ashes of the kind-hearted old man!—*Goderich Signal.*

THE BRAVE EAST TENNESSEANS.—My Countrymen! my heart yearns toward you; I love you; I am one of you. I have climbed yonder mountains that you have climbed—yonder mountains rock-ribbed and glowing in the sunshine—in whose gorges, in whose caverns, your sons, hunted like wild beasts, have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears. It is not the time for tears, but for blows. I speak of them that I may fire your heart with holy indigation, and nerve your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. My home is among the mountains, and though it is not far away, I cannot go to it. It is the place where I met her, and loved her, and married her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love the mountains then? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is to be destroyed, if my country, in all its length and breadth, is to tramble beneath the oppressors' tread, let the flag, the dear old flag, the last flag, be planted on yon rocky heights; and upon it let there be this inscription: "Here is the end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man."—*Andy Johnson's speech at Knoxville, last week.*

To the Union Men of Bedford County.

Since David Over has undertaken to establish a new paper in this Borough, a considerable interest has been manifested to know the terms of the agreement in regard to the sale of the INQUIRER. Over, we are informed, is endeavoring to excite a sympathy towards himself, by representing that he was *compelled* to sell out his newspaper establishment—that we "held the lash over him," and threatened to start an opposition paper if he did not sell out to us. Neither of these statements are true. We heard from different parties in Harrisburg and in Washington City, about the middle of last winter, that the Bedford INQUIRER could probably be purchased. We came to Bedford soon after hearing this. We immediately sought out Mr. Over, and on our *first* interview with him he offered to sell the INQUIRER to us for three thousand dollars. Not a word was said by either of us about starting another paper. This was a large sum larger than we expected to pay. A good deal of dissatisfaction at Mr. Over's course as an editor was expressed to us, and every leading Union man in the County, with one or two exceptions, who could be consulted in regard to the matter, advised us to establish a new paper; peomising us the united support of the Tnion party in this County. We did not favor the ideo of starting another paper, but strongly opposed it. It was represented to us on every hand that Over, by his conduct, had forfeited the confidence of the party he professed to act with. He had no claims, they all said, either upon the party or the community for further support. They regarded his price as an attempt at extortion, which ought not to be submitted to. Over had offered the INQUIRER a few months before for two thousand dollars. While the matter was still pending, some forty of the most active Union men of the County signed a paper, representing to Mr. Over that the good of the Union party required the transfer of his paper to some other person than himself. This had no effect in reducing the price asked, and an agreement was finally made between us, by which Over received the full amount he asked at first; namely, three thousand dollars.—We were and are satisfied with having paid that sum. The material in the establishment was not worth over six hundred dollars. It was the business and the location that we paid so much for. Over himself has repeatedly told different parties that it was the business and good will of his establishment that made it so valuable. The types were worthless, and nothing but a few old cases and stands were of any value.—We have purchased over eight hundred dollars worth of printing material since we took possession. This man Over, we hear, represents that there is an understanding between us. Of course such stuff is false and absurd. There is no understanding between us. If he succeeds, it must be done by dividing the party, and at the expense and injury of the INQUIRER. He has no *right* to print a paper here. He might as well take our press and types, as to take the business, if he can get it, which he has sold to us. It is gratifying for us to state in conclusion that he is not receiving any support worth anything from the Union men of Bedford County. The movement, we believe, is condemned everywhere by good citizens of all parties. We append, for the information of our readers, a copy of the article of agreement made between David Over and the present publisher of this paper:

ARTICLES of agreement made and concluded this sixteenth day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between David Over, of Bedford Borough, on the one part, and B. F. McNeil, of Binghamton, N. Y., of the other part, witnesseth, That the said David Over, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid and secured to be paid by said B. F. McNeil, as hereinafter mentioned, hath granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell that certain newspaper establishment now in possession of J. R. Durborrow, known as the Bedford Inquirer, including press, types, cases, imposing stones, and all other personal property of every description belonging to or connected therewith, all which the said David Over covenants, promises and agrees to and with the said B, F. McNeil to transfer and deliver into the possession of the said B. F. McNeil, on the first day of April next ensuing the date hereof, in as good order and condition as the same now are, and the said David Over further agrees to deliver over to said B. F. McNeil, in connection with said establishment, the subscription lists and files of newspapers belonging thereto in the office, and not including files in Over's house, together with the GOOD WILL of him the said David Over. In consideration whereof the said B. F. McNeil covenants, promises, grants and agrees to and with the said David Over, to pay him, the said David Over, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of three thousand dollars, in manner following, to wit: One thousand dollars on the delivery of the property above transferred and sold and the balance in two equal annual payments of one thousand dollars, viz: one thousand dollars on the first day of April, A. D., 1865, and one thousand dollars on the first day of April, A. D., 1866, to be secured by judgment notes to be executed and delivered by said B. F. McNeil on receipt of said property, * * * * * said notes to be left in the possession of John Cessna, Esq., until first of April next and then to be delivered to said David Over. Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

DAVID OVER, [L. S.]
B. F. McNEIL, (L. S.]

Witness present,
JOHN CESSNA.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar, 4. 1864—3 mo.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant: passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Mauufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on applicatiou to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenger that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—Now fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottomades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BARGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.
EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEPT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STA[illegible]Y GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system